

KOVALENKO, V.G.

Die for manufacturing shaped nuts. Mashinostroitel' no.4,19  
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Dies (Metalworking))

KOVALENKO, V.G.

New method for manufacturing water emulsion lacquer. Energ. i  
elektrotekh. prom. no.1:59-61 Je-Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Khar'kovski zavod "Elektrostanok".  
(Lacquer and lacquering)  
(Electric insulators and insulation)

KOVALENKO, V.G.

Die for punching circular openings in the side wall of a  
hollow par'. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 5 no.6:43-44 Je '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.; KOVALENKO, V.G.; PANFILOVA, G.A.

Comparison of the results of observations of atmospheric precipitation  
by means of various collectors. Trudy GGO no.158:95-101 '64.  
(MIRA 17:9)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.; GOROSHKO, B.B.; KOVALENKO, V.G.

Determining the coefficient of the rate of air flow through a  
gauze filter. Trudy GGO no.158:102-108 '64. (MERA 17:9)

L 2656-66 EXP(l)/EWT(m)/ICC/EWA(h) GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023962

UR/0000/65/000/000/0473/0480

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, N. N.; Goroshko, B. B.; Kovalenko, V. G.;  
Panfilova, G. A.TITLE: Effect of meteorological conditions on the effectiveness of  
radioactive pollutant collectionSOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk,  
1964. Radioaktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v  
meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use  
in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965,  
473-480TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteurology, micrometeorology, radioactive fall-  
out, radioactive pollutionABSTRACT: Results are presented for comparative tests carried out  
to determine the effectiveness of 3 types of fallout collectors and  
for experiments conducted to determine the coefficient of air passing  
over a vertical sheet [panel]. The collectors were plain gauze-covered  
sheets, framed, sectional, steel sheets painted with nitrocellulose  
enamel, or glycerine-coated aluminum vessels. The effectiveness of

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ACCESSION NR: AT5023162

these collectors was tested under various meteorological conditions, e.g., days with and days without precipitation, different amounts of precipitation, changes in humidity, and for different wind velocities and directions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables. [ER]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, NP

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 005

ATD PRESS: 4101

Card 2/2

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Dissertation: "Certain Questions of Rice Seeding in the Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast of the Kazakh SSR." Cand Agr Sci, Kazakh Agricultural Inst, 20 May 54. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, Alma-Ata, 9 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

USSR / Cultivated Plants. General.

M-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72841.

Author : Kovalenko, V.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Development of an Agricultural System in Pavlodar-skaya Oblast.

Orig Pub: S. kh. Kazakhstana, 1957, No 2, 13-18.

Abstract: Measures are cited for an agricultural system (crop rotation with perennial grasses, fallow cultivation of fields and stubble strip fallows, soil cultivation, fertilizers) according to the zones of the Oblast: forest-steppe, chernozem, dry steppe zone with dark-chestnut soils, extremely dry steppe with chestnut soils and the arid zone of small scattered hills. -- R. I. Serebryanyy.

Card 1/1

KAYAEN, U.S.

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V. I. Kovalenko, I.  
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8.0 mm., D. Gal-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825520014-4"

LERNER, S.M.; RYBKIN, F.G.; SHVETS, V.K.; KOVALENKO, V.I.; LOBANOVA, Ye.G.

Changing the slaking process of the silicate mass in producing silicate  
bricks. Rats. i izobr.predl. v stroi. no.118:11-12 '55. (MLRA 9:7)  
(Brickmaking)

KOVALENKO, V.I., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Possibilities for increasing the production of rice in Kazakhstan. Zemledelie 23 no.4:15-19 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya imeni V. R. Vil'yamsa.  
(Kazakhstan--Rice)

KOVALENKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; SKOROKHODOV, Mikhail Arkad'yevich;  
TSYGANKOVA, D., red.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Birth of the new] Rozhdenie novogo. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii,  
1961. 141 p. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Moscow region--Agricultural workers)

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Kovalenko, V. I. - "The synthesis of dimethyl pyrocarbonate",  
(Report), Soobshch. o nauch. i tekhnicheskikh chlenov Vsesoyuz. khim. s-va  
im. Mendeleyeva, 1949, Issue 2, p. 14-15.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (L'etopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No.  
23, 1949).

6A

16

The possible role of pyrocarbonate esters in the formation of champagne-quality sparkling wines. L. H. Parfenov and V. V. Kuznetsov (Krasnodar Inst. Beverage Inc.), Vinodel' i Vinogradarstvo S.S.R., 11, No. 3, 16-19(1951).—Several possible ways in which CO<sub>2</sub> is temporarily "bound" in org. combinations in sparkling wines are discussed. The properties of diethyl pyrocarbonate, (EtOOC)<sub>2</sub>O, (I) b.p. 73-74°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.1300, are described. I is colorless, has a sparkling taste, a fruity wine odor, is poorly sol. in water, readily sol. in ether, alc., and various org. solvents. It is decarboxylated at 155° to give Et<sub>2</sub>CO, (II) and CO<sub>2</sub>. Hydrolysis of I with KOH yields C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH (III) and KHCO<sub>3</sub>. Hydrolysis takes place very readily in distil. water at room temp., yielding III and CO<sub>2</sub>. The same reaction takes place in 0.1 N acid, or in a dry wine such as Riesling. Reaction of I with PhNH<sub>2</sub> gives phenylurethane. I with ROH yields ROCOOEt, III, and H<sub>2</sub>O. The potential utility of I in org. synthesis is pointed out, and its possible role in sparkling wines is discussed. S. G.

1951

KOVALENKO, V. I.

KOVALENKO, V. I. -- "Sugar Derivations of Amino Acids and Amino Alcohols."  
Sub 21 Nov 52, Inst. of Organic Chemistry, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation  
for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

KOVALENKO, V. I.

USSR

To theory of champagneization. L. N. Parfen'ev and  
V. Kovalenko (Inst. Poli. Ind., Krasnodar). Vinodelic i  
Vnigradarsk. S.S.R. 17, No. 4, 23-9 (1952).—Diethyl  
pyrocarbonate (I), formed during the process of champagne-  
zation, is the chem. compd. of definite structure,  $\text{EtOCO}_2\text{Et}$ , and  
is the phys. combination of  $\text{CO}_2$  with  $\text{EtOEt}$ .  
It can be synthesized as follows:  $\text{EtOCOCl} + \text{EtOCOONa} \rightarrow$   
 $\text{EtOCOOCOEt} + \text{NaCl}$ . I is a colorless liquid, d<sub>4</sub> 1.1300,  
neither insol. in water but readily sol. in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , alc., and other  
organic solvents, b.p. 73-74°. Chemically, I is able to undergo  
decarboxylation (on pyrolysis), hydrolysis, and ammonoly-  
sis.

E. Wiericki

KOVALENKO, V. I.  
Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 8  
Apr. 25, 1954  
Organic Chemistry

Preparation of dimethyl pyrocarbonate. *V. I. Kovalenko,*  
*J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 22, 1587-90(1952)* (Engl. transla-  
tion). --See *C.A.* 47, 8019f. *O Chene*  
H. L. H.

KOVALENKO, V. I.

*Rejected*

65.1, 173-4°, -0.3°, 133-5°, 30.8°; I,  $NH_2CH(CO_2H)CH_2CH_3Me$ , 51.8, 218-20°, -12.0°, 208-10°, 33.7°; I,  $NH_2CH(CO_2Na)CH_2CH_2CO_2H$ , 45.8, 100-3°, -0.5°, 128-30°, 26.5°; I,  $p-HOC_6H_4CH_2CH_2CH(NH_2)CO_2H$ , 70.7,

233-4°, -27.7°, 215-20°, 49.1°; I,  $HN_2CH(CO_2H)_2CH_2$ ,

$CH_2$ , 27.7, 95-100°, -10.0°, —, —; I,  $p-NH_2C_6H_4CO_2H$ , 89, 65-70°, -17.5°, decomp. 150°, 60.1°; I,  $NH_2CH_2CONHCH_2CO_2H$ , 39, 105-6°, -13.5°, —, —; II,  $H_2NCH_2CO_2H$ , 50.2, 168°, -8.2°, 110-20°, 28.3°; II,  $H_2NCH_2$

$(CO_2H)CH_2CH_2CH_2NH_2H_2N(3-indolyl group)$ , 211-12°, -24.3°, —, —; II,  $(NH_2CH(CO_2H)CH_2S)_2CH_2$ , 89.3, 158-60°, 40.0°, 95-100°, -28.8°; II,  $H_2NCH_2CONHCH_2CO_2H$ , 73, 120-30°, -10.0°, —, —; I,  $NH_2CH_2CO_2Bu$ , 90, 173-5°, -7.8°, which hydrolyzed with Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> gave the same product as obtained from Ba salt of glycine above.  $S_2[C_6H_4CH(NHR)CO_2H]$  (III) di(1,2-isopropylidene) (R = quinova-6-yl) (72% yield) m, 208-10°, -40.5°; III m, 125-30°, -17.5°. Use of 3 moles of anhydroglucoside with 1 mole of Ba salt of tryptophane gave the II deriv., whose di(1,2-isopropylidene) deriv., 28%, m, 90-100°,  $\alpha$  -23.0°. The I deriv. of  $NH_2CH(CO_2Me)CH_2CH_2OH-p$ , 1,2-isopropylidene deriv., (II') m, 232-4°,  $\alpha$  14.8°; the I deriv. of  $NH_2CH_2CH_2CO_2Et-p$  (IV) 1,2-isopropylidene deriv., 90%, vii,  $\alpha$  -3.4°; IV, m, 135-40°,  $\delta$  33.6%; the II deriv. of  $H_2NCH_2(CO_2H)CH_2CH_2OH-p$  1,2-isopropylidene deriv., 83%, m, 100-10°,  $\alpha$  -5.2°. The location of the isopropylidenequinovosyl residue in the II bisulfide deriv. was made by Lautenschläger titration (C.A. 22, 1400), which showed that the nuclear N was unaffected while the NH<sub>2</sub> group reacted with 2 moles of anhydroglucoside. Since the NH<sub>2</sub> group is unstable in the cleavage of isopropylidene residuals was made in II atm. in 50% AcOH. The products were probably in pyranoid state. G. M. R.

(3)

Chem

C.A. V-48

Jan 10, 1957

Organic Chemistry

**Sugar derivatives of amino acids.** M. Ich. Gluzman and V. I. Kovalenko (A. M. Gor'kiy State Univ., Kharkov) Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 87, 53-6 (1955); cf. Belferich and Mittig, C.A. 32, 8370. — Sugar der vs. of amino acids are readily obtained by heating an equimolar mixt. of Ba salt of an amino acid with anhydroglucoside on a steam bath 2-4 hrs., followed by removal of Ba with 0.4N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> evapn. *in vacuo*, formation of benzylidene deriv., and purification of the latter. The procedure can be applied to di- and tripeptides, but 0.05N Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> must be used for formation of solns. of the peptides to minimize the  $\tau$  hydrolytic cleavage. The following *N*-monoquinovosyl (I) and *N,N*-diquinovosyl-amino acids (II) were obtained [the deriv. (I or II) (A), the amino acid, % yield, m.p., and of the 1,2-isopropylidene (for I) or di(1,2-isopropylidene) (for II) deriv. of A, and m.p. and  $\alpha$  of A given]: I,  $NH_2CH_2CO_2H$ ,

Reaction of the alkali salts of alkyl carbodic acids with

phosphorus trichloride. V. I. Ljubatchko (USSR) Ind. Inst. Krasnodar, Sovetskaia Str., Krasnodar, Krasnodar, Nal'chik, S.S.R., 299-302(1957); Chem. Abstr. 51: 11260g (1957).—Dry  $\text{EtO}_2\text{CONa}$  (prepd. by passage of  $\text{CO}_2$  into  $\text{EtONa}-\text{EtO}_2\text{Cl}$ ) (15 g.) in 50 ml.  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  was treated with ice cooling, with 13.16 g.  $\text{PCl}_3$  in 40 ml.  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , leading to vigorous evolution of  $\text{CO}_2$ ; stirred 3 hrs. in the cold until 8 hrs. at room temp.; the mixture filtered and the filtrate titd. gave 11.2 g. (79.57%)  $(\text{EtO}_2)_2\text{P}(\text{O})_2\text{Cl}$ ; b.p. 165.6–7°, d<sub>4</sub> 0.910, n<sub>D</sub> 1.41118, b.p. 140–142°. The distill. residue titd. at 1 atm. pressure gave 1.1 g. mixed  $(\text{EtO}_2)_2\text{POH}$  and  $(\text{EtO}_2)_2\text{P}(\text{O})_2\text{Cl}$ ; b.p. 184–212°. Similarly 44.4 g.  $\text{EtO}_2\text{CONa}$  with 27.6 g.  $\text{PCl}_3$  in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , after 1 hr. in an ice bath, 1 hr. at room temp., and refined 0.5 hr., gave 8.3 g. (27.3%)  $(\text{EtO}_2)_2\text{P}(\text{O})_2\text{Cl}$ ; b.p. 62–64°, d<sub>4</sub> 1.0032, n<sub>D</sub> 1.4361. Thus the claim of Gerhardt et al. concerning the formation of  $\text{ROOCOCl}$  or  $(\text{ROCO})_2\text{O}$  from such a reaction is in error. Possibly the intermediates are substances such as  $(\text{EtO}_2\text{CO})_2\text{P}$ , which lose  $\text{CO}_2$  immediately; the reactions listed above can be run even at –15° if the  $\text{CO}_2$  evolution is much slower. G. M. K.

KOVALENKO V.

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Sugar derivatives of amino acids IV. Condensation of cysteine with 1,2-monacetone-3-hydroxyglucose and with ethylene or di-*N,N'*-diacetyl-*N,N'*-diamine. M. G. Gil State Univ., Kharkov.

*V. S. R.* 14:67-81(1913); cf. *C.A.*, 48, 6251. To 1.1 g. cysteine in 90 ml. 0.1*N* Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> was added 1.1 g. 1,2-acetone-3-hydroxyglucose and heated on steam bath 1 hr. under reflux condenser; the hot soln. was treated with equiv. amt. of 0.1*N* H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, shaken several min., treated with Cu, filtered hot, the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo*, the residue boiled with 10 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O twice and the residue washed with Et<sub>2</sub>OH and Et<sub>2</sub>O and dried *in vacuo*, yielding 78% *N,N'*-bis(1,2-acetone-3-hydroxypropyl)lysine (I, decom., 205-10° (from H<sub>2</sub>O), [α]<sub>D</sub> = -40.5° (0.25*N* H<sub>2</sub>O)). It gives ninhydrin and disulfide reactions, but no the nitroprussic test. To the di-Me ester of L-cysteine (from 2.5 g. HCl salt) was added a mixt. of equal parts MeO<sub>2</sub> I, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> and Et<sub>2</sub>O (total 3 ml.) followed by 1.2 g. 1,2-acetone-3-hydroxyglucose; after 48 hrs. at room temp., the react. was evapd. *in vacuo*, and rubbed with Et<sub>2</sub>O and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, then taken up in (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and allowed to evap. at room temp., yielding 3% di-Me ester of *N,N'*-bis(1,2-acetone-3-hydroxypropyl)lysine, which was not studied further. (4 g.) 120 ml. 80% AcOH v.v. heated 3 hrs. on a steam bath in stream of H<sub>2</sub>, filtered (cf. *C.A.*, 48, 6236), and the decolorized filtrate evapd. *in vacuo* until free of AcOH, yielding 70% *N,N'*-di(6-quinolyl)lysine, yellow, decom., 15-30°, [α]<sub>D</sub> = 17.5° (H<sub>2</sub>O). The product does not show mutarotation; its aq. soln. is acidic; heated with Fe(OH) soln., it gives a ppt. of Cu sulfide and oxidized with an aqueous soln. of AgNO<sub>3</sub>; it gives a Ag mirror test. To 60 ml. aq. soln. of 1.2 g. Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> was added 1.5 ml. cold ethone oxide and the sealed tube heated 4 hrs. at 100°; after removal of Ba w. h. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, the soln. was acidified w. AcOH

ppt. was discarded and the filtrate allowed to stand over H<sub>2</sub>O, where yielding 45% *N,N'*-bis(3-hydroxyethyl)lysine (decomp., 175-0° (from aq. BaCO<sub>3</sub>)); the Cu and Pb salts of the product are readily obtained, but their decomp. to the free acid is so difficult as to be of no use for practical isolation of the neutral. Heating 10 g. cysteine and 10 ml. ethylene oxide and 80 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O in sealed tube at 100° 38 hrs. with occasional shaking gave after evapn. and decolorization, a liquid product, which by up to 105° redistilled, gave 4 g.

(25%) dilutions of *N,N,N',N'*-tetraakis(3-hydroxyethyl)lysine,

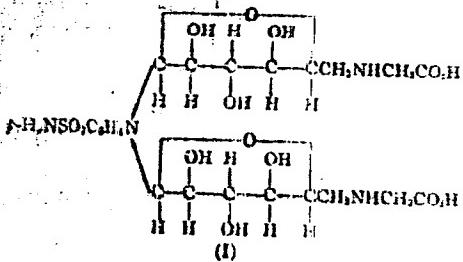
(HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O.CO.CHCH<sub>2</sub>S)<sub>2</sub>), b. 135-40°, sol. in H<sub>2</sub>O and org. solvents, gives a pos. disulfide test, does not dissolve BaCO<sub>3</sub>, and is oxidized to a solid substance on oxidation with hot dil. HNO<sub>3</sub>. V. Reaction of anhydroglucot with phenylbenzoic and thiazolidinecarboxylic acids. M. Kh. Gurzumian and V. I. Kovalenko. *Ibid.* 463-4.—To 1.1 g. phenylbenzoic acid, PhCH[CH<sub>2</sub>CH(NH<sub>2</sub>)CO<sub>2</sub>H]<sub>2</sub>, in 31 ml. 0.2*N* Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub>, heated until satis. took place, was added 10 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O followed by 1.22 g. 1,3-acetone-5,6-anhydroglucose; after 1 hr. on a steam bath, the Ba was removed and the filtered soln. allowed to cool yielding, on working up the filtrate in the usual manner, a total of 89.3% *N,N'*-bis(1,2-monacetone-3-hydroxypropyl)phenylbenzenoic acid, m. 159-60° (from dil. Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub>), [α]<sub>D</sub> = 49.5° (H<sub>2</sub>O). This (1.75 g.) heated with 80 ml. 50% AcOH in H 4 hrs. gave 73.8% yellowish, amorphous *N,N'*-bis(6-quinolyl)phenylbenzoic acid, decom., 95-100°; this dissolves BaCO<sub>3</sub> ppt. on heating in aq. soln. and reduces hot Fehling soln. The product does not show mutarotation and appears to be mixt. of α- and β-forms, [α]<sub>D</sub> = -20.8° (H<sub>2</sub>O). 4-Thiazolidinecarboxylic acid (cf. Schmitt, *C. A.*, 30, 6140) (3 g.) in 70 ml. 0.2*N* Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub>, was treated with 1.52 g. 1,3-acetone-5,6-anhydro-

glucose min heated 2 hrs. on a steam bath; yielding after removal of H<sub>2</sub> and evapn, and extrn. with 96% EtOH (hot), 2.7% N-(1,2-monacetone-6-quinuclidinyl)-1,4-dihydro-*d*-neuroboxine acid, decomp. 95-100° (from MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O-H<sub>2</sub>O); [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -11.6° (H<sub>2</sub>O), which gives neg. nitroprussite test. One mole reacted with thiophlidinecarboxylic acid 108 g. after 24 hr. It thus afft the reaction, indicating the lesser reactivity than that shown by phenylglycolic acid. VI. Condensation of 1,2-monocetone-6-anhydroglucose with heterocyclic amino acids. V. I. Kovalevko, *Ind. 105* 3 - To 0.3 g. histidine in 1.4 ml. 0.1N Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> was added 1.3 g. 1,2-monacetone-6-anhydroglucose and the mixt. heated on a steam bath 1 hr. After removal of Ba<sup>+</sup>, the soln. was evapd, and the residue was extd. with EtOAc; the residue was taken up in 1.0 ml. EtOH and 1.0 ml. Me<sub>2</sub>CO yielding 11% N-(1,2-monacetone-6-quinuclidinyl)histidine, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>23</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N, decomp. 105-110°, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -23.6° (1.0 ml. in acq. soln. in acidic medium); as BaCl<sub>2</sub> ppt., one-tenth of it soln. in 0.1N NaOH (for titration with standard Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> titration made with diazotized sulanilic acid indicator) showed that the product in a neutral soln. forms an Ag salt of a dibasic acid; therefore the imine group of the imidazoline ring is free and that the quinuclidine group is bound to the amino group of histidine. To 1.1 g. tryptophan in 18.2 ml. 0.2N Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> was similarly added 2.22 g. 1,2-monacetone-6-anhydroglucose in 1.0 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O and the mixt. heated 1 hr. on a steam bath and treated as above gave, after extd. with hot Me<sub>2</sub>CO, 50% acetone-insol. N-N-bis(1,2-icetone-6-quinuclidinyl)-L-tryptophan, decomp. 211-12°, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -94.3° (1.0 ml.). The evapd. Me<sub>2</sub>CO est. gave 23%; C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>31</sub>N<sub>3</sub>

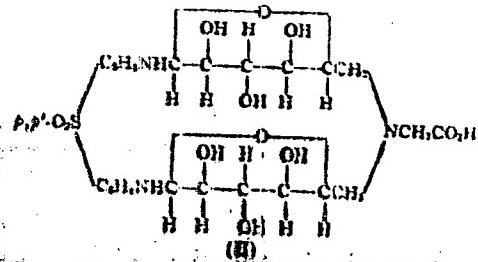
decomp. 90-110°, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -23.9° (MeOH), which is a product of condensation with 3 moles of the anhydroglucose, 3 of which probably condensed at the pyran group, the 3rd probably at the imine group of the imidazoline ring. VII. Quinoxosyl-*p*-nitrophenylate acid and its derivatives. M. Kh. Ghazan and V. I. Kovalevko, *Ind. 469* 72. Heating 2.02 g. powder, 1,2-monacetone-6-anhydroglucose with 2.08 g. p-H<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et 0.8 hr. at 105-107°, cooling to 100°, diln. with 10 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, stirring, sept., the eq. soln. and reagent, the residue with 10 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O 3-4 times more gave an oil, which was taken up in Me<sub>2</sub>CO or Me<sub>2</sub>O, evapd and dried in vacuo yielding 90% N-(1,2-monacetone-6-quinuclidinyl)-*p*-nitrophenylate acid Et ester (I), softening at 34-35°, insol. in cold H<sub>2</sub>O; [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -8.4° (Me<sub>2</sub>CO). Although pyridine facilitates the condensation, the product is highly contaminated. The product (3.3 g.) in 15 ml. Et<sub>2</sub>O was treated with 8.0 ml. 50% AcOH and heated in H<sub>2</sub> 3 hrs. on a steam bath; after decolorization and evapn. in vacuo there was obtained 61% crude decolorized product; purification with EtOH-Me<sub>2</sub>CO gave N-(4-quinoxosyl)-*p*-nitrophenylate acid Et ester, decomp. 135-40°, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> 31.6° (Me<sub>2</sub>CO-AcOH). It does not nitroreute. It possesses anesthetic properties. Hydrolysis of I with hot Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> 0.5 hr. followed by 5 days at room temp., gave Ba N-(1,2-monacetone-6-quinuclidinyl)-*p*-nitrobenzoate, decomp. 170-80°, sol. in H<sub>2</sub>O, in 88% yield; the product does not ppt. BaCO<sub>3</sub> on treatment with CO<sub>2</sub>; its acq. soln. is basic to Me orange. Removal of Ba with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> gave 80% yellow amorphous free acid, decomp. 65-70°, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -17.5° (aq. Me<sub>2</sub>CO). This heated

## 3/57 VI. KOMALEVNO

III 809. AcOH in H 3 hrs. gave 48% *N*-(6-quinovosyl)-*N*-methyl-*O*-acetyl-*O*-acid (decomp. 210-220°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -69.1^\circ$  ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )), which is twice as Fehling soln. All the above products are stable to alkalies, but unstable in acid; the esters are more stable to acids than the acids, the acids of the branched acid. A series of derivatives of mono- and diquinovosylglycine, V. I. Kovalevko, *Ibid.* 473-5, heating 2,5-diquinovosine stand in 276 ml. satd.  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$  (5 h s., followed by removal of Ba as  $\text{BaSO}_4$ , evapn. 60%, 60% of the residue in 4 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{PPh}_3$  with 12 ml. abs.  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  gave 57.8% glycylglycine, m. 230°. This 0.6 g. in 60 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was treated with 0.1 ml. 0.2N  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$  and with 53 g. 1,2-methaneone-5,6-anhydroglucose 1 hr. on a steam bath; after removal of Ba, the soln. was evapn. to vac., and the residue treated with hot EtOH and the c. cooler; there was obtained 39% *N*-(1-mono-6-quinovosyl)glycylglycine, *c* comp. (95-8% from dil. EtOH),  $m. -13.5^\circ$  ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), gave no ninhydrin test. After acidic hydrolysis the product reduced 2.5 ml.  $\text{FeCl}_2$ . Attempts to carry out the condensation in melts of the comp. tests at 110-40° were unsuccessful, even with a 100% pyridine. Heating 0.9 g. glycylglycine in 1.0 ml.  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  with 31.3 ml. 0.2N  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ , 1 hr. with 3.06 g. 1,2-ethane-5,6-anhydroglucose gave after removal of Ba and  $\text{ppn. 44}$  ozno, an amorphous solid, which was taken up in 1 ml. warm  $\text{MeOH}$  and pptd. with dry  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  yielding a colorless, amorphous *N*-(*V,N*-bin(1,6)-anhydro-6-O-*isopropylidene*)glycylglycine,  $m. 120-130^\circ$ , which was free of glycine ( $\alpha -10.9^\circ$  ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )). IX. Glucosides of isovorov amino acids and amino alcohols, M. Kh. Tumash and V. I. Kovalevko, *Ibid.* 471-81. Heating 0.5 g. *N*-(6-quinovosyl)glycine and 0.36 g. galanthanide in 0.5 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and 1.76 ml. abs.  $\text{MeOH}$  2 hr. s. on a steam bath, followed by 1 dm. of  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , gave an oil, which was dried to give 50.5% I, decomp. 103-7° (m.p. in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and



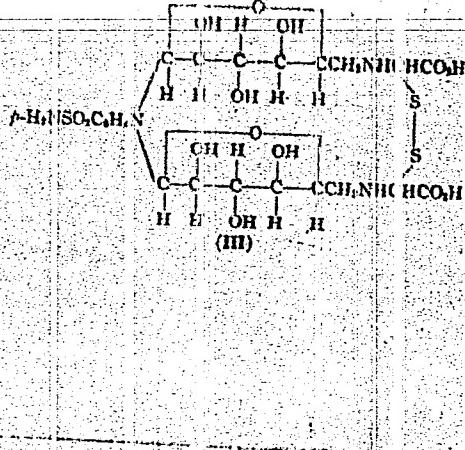
org. solvents except  $\text{AcOH}-\text{MeOH}$ ; it does not reduce hot Fehling soln. To 0.8 g. *N,N*-di(6-quinovosyl)glycine in 4.3 ml.  $\text{AcOH}$  was added a hot soln. of 0.8 g. *p,p'*-diaminodiphenylsulfone in abs.  $\text{MeOH}$  and the mixt. was heated 2 hrs. at reflux and allowed to stand overnight, yielding 32.5% II, decomp. 110-125°; it does not reduce Fehling soln. after



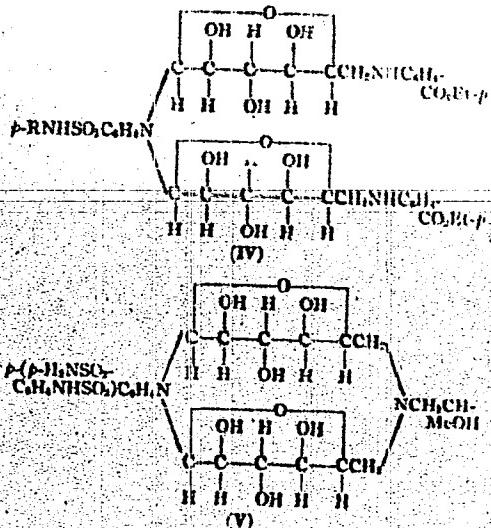
## 4/5 V. I. Kovalevskaya

heating 4 hr. Under similar conditions attempted to form the glycosides with sulfathiazole, sulfapyridine, sulfadimidine, or sulfamerazine failed. *N,N'*-Di(6-quinovosyl)-L-cysteine (1 g.) and 1.24 ml. sulfanilamide in 4.5 ml. AcOH and 0.1 ml. M<sub>g</sub>OH heated 1 hr. on a steam bath, then treated with Et<sub>2</sub>O, gave an oily product, which was reprecipitated from A<sub>2</sub>OH with MeOH and Et<sub>2</sub>O, yielding 35% oily (apparently) III; the product slowly reduced Fehling soln after heating. Heating 1.5 g. Et<sub>2</sub>N(6-quinovosyl)-L-amino-nitrate and 1 g. sulfamethyldiazole on a steam bath in 10 ml. MeOH and 15 ml. 1*N* AcOH 3 hr. gave after

addn. Hg(OAc)<sub>2</sub> 24% flocculent IV (*R* = 4-methyl-2-thiaphenyl), decomp. 24–5°, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> 104.3° (aq. AcOH), bptd. from M<sub>g</sub>OH with abs. Et<sub>2</sub>O; it reduces Fehling



sohn, only after 1 hr. heating. Heating 1 g. 2-hydroxy-*N,N*-di(6-quinovosyl)propylamine, 1.1 g. disulfanilamide, 1 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, and 1.3 ml. AcOH 5 min. on a steam bath, followed by treatment with hot Me<sub>2</sub>CO gave a residue of 58% V, decomp. 127–34°, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> 25.0° (pyridine).



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**X. Quinovorophenoxyalcohols.** V. I. Kovaleenko. *Ibid.*, 492-8. -Heating 3 g. 1,2-acetone-5,8-anhydroglucosone with 2.31 g.  $(\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}$  in 80 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  1-2 hrs. in a steam bath, evapn. of the solution to  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  or  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , and addition of hydrob. gave 1%  $N$ -(1,3-aceton-5-oxo-2-pyranoyl)-diethanol amine (1). This was an amorphous solid,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -9.1^\circ$  ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). Similarity was found 83.9% N-methyl- $\alpha$ -dihydroxyalcohol,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5\text{N}$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -7.1^\circ$  ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ); 88% bis(3-hydroxypropyl)aminoalcohol,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_5\text{N}$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 8.2^\circ$  ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ); 78.6%  $N,N$ -bis(1,2-acetone-5-oxo-2-pyranoyl)-2-hydroxypropylamine,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_5\text{N}$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 39.6^\circ$  ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). 1 with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$ -pyridine gave the 1,1'-acet derivative with  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 23.7^\circ$  ( $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$ ). Removal of the acetone residue with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  in 3.6-4 hrs. gave 63-82% corresponding quinovorophenoxyamine salts, resp.:  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5\text{N}$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 2.6^\circ$ ;  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_5\text{N}$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 13.6^\circ$ ;  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_5\text{N}$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 8.1^\circ$ ;  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_5\text{N}$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 33.1^\circ$ . All these were amorphous solids which reacted with atm.  $\text{CO}_2$  and sodium Fehling solutions. They show no mutarotation. Attempts to form phenylhydrazone gave oily material. Heating 2.14 g.  $[\text{Me}_2\text{Si(OH)}\text{CH}_2]_2\text{NH}$  and 3 g. 6-oxo-1,3-monoacetone-5-glucopyranose in 10 ml.  $\text{NaOH}$  3 hrs., followed by evapn. in *vacuo* gave a syrup, which taken up in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and dried, with  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  ether gave a viscous oil, identified as the *trans*-furanoid  $N$ -(1,3-aceton-5-oxo-2-pyranoyl)-bis(2-hydroxypropyl)amine,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 1.19^\circ$  ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). The same product formed from  $N$ -(1,2-nicotin-6-oxo-2-pyranoyl)-bis(2-hydroxypropyl)amine and  $\text{P}(\text{Me}_2\text{N})_2\text{SO}_2$  on heating 10 min. in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . (S. M. Kostylev)

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Chem Abs v48  
1-26-54  
Organic chemistry

Sugar derivatives of amino acids. J. Quinovosyl-glycine and its derivatives. M. Kh. Glitman and V. I. Kovalenko (A. M. Gor'ki State Univ., Kharkov). Zhur. Obshchel Khim. 23, 80-93 (1953).—A review of carbohydrate-protein and carbohydrate-peptide complexes is given (30 references). Prepn. of amino acid complexes with carbohydrates is readily accomplished by condensation of monacetoneanhydroglucos (I) with Ba salts of amino acids, which results in the joining of C-6 atom of the monose to the N atom of the amino acid. To soln. of 67.8 ml. 0.2N Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> and 1.1 g. glycine was added 2.78 g. I, heated on steam bath 2.5 hrs., Ba removed with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo*, dried at 90–100°, boiled with dry EtOAc, then with Me<sub>2</sub>CO and filtered; the solid was washed with Me<sub>2</sub>CO and Et<sub>2</sub>O leaving behind 85% 1,2-isopropylidenequinovosyl-6-N-glycine, m. 173–4°, [α]<sub>D</sub> –8.3° (H<sub>2</sub>O); its aq. soln. is acid, dissolves BaCO<sub>3</sub> and such solns. ppt. Ba only with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> not with CO<sub>2</sub>. The product is sol. in H<sub>2</sub>O and AcOH, less in 70% H<sub>2</sub>OH; Ag salt is a white solid. The product hydrolyzed 3 hrs. in H atm. in 50 ml. 50% AcOH, evapd., and dried gave 29% 6-quinovosyl-N-glycine, m. 133–5°, [α]<sub>D</sub> 30.8° (H<sub>2</sub>O); phenylsazone, m. 149°. Similar reaction of 0.39 g. glycine in 24 ml. 0.2N Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub>, with 2.1 g. I gave 50.2% bis(1,2-isopropylidene-6-quinovosyl)-N-glycine, m. 168–9°, [α]<sub>D</sub> –8.2°. This does not reduce Fehling soln. Hydrolysis with 50% AcOH as above followed by extn. of the product with hot MeOH gave some 35% bis(6-quinovosyl)-N-glycine, decomp. 110–20°, [α]<sub>D</sub> 23.8° (H<sub>2</sub>O), which reduces warm Fehling soln., but gives no color with ninhydrin. Heating 1.60 g. I in 10 ml. dry (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl)<sub>2</sub> with 1.6 g. H<sub>2</sub>N-CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Bu to 60–70° followed by 3 days at room temp., concn. *in vacuo*, heating the residue 3 hrs. with H<sub>2</sub>O, extn. of the residue with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and evapn. of the ext. gave N-(1,2-isopropylidene-6-quinovosyl)glycine Bu ester, an amorphous solid, softening at 50–60°, [α]<sub>D</sub> 14.6° (CHCl<sub>3</sub>). The condensation can be run by heating on a water bath or in (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl)<sub>2</sub>-MeOH. Hydrolysis of the Bu ester 4 days at room temp. in 0.2N Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> gave 24% N-(1,2-isopropylidene-6-quinovosyl)glycine, m. 172–5°, [α]<sub>D</sub> –7.8°, identical with the above prepn. G. M. Kovalenko

KOVALEIKO V.

Chemical Abstr.  
Vol. 3 No. 6  
Mar. 15, 1954  
Organic Chemistry

Sugar derivatives of L-alino acids. II. Condensation of 2-amino-2-hydroxypropanoic acid with leucine and glutamic acid. I. I. Korshak (Kiev Univ., Kiev, Ukraine), T. N. Ovsyannikova (1953). *Zh. Obshch. Khim.* 28: 1852-1856 (1953). *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 11: 185 (1879). *C.A.* 48: 6034. To 1.8 g. L-alanine in benzene in 33.5 ml. 2.3 g. *monoacidic monoalkyl ester* (I), the mixt. heated 2 hrs. in the Ba hydride with 25.7 ml. 0.4N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and the filtrate evap'd. to give 51.8% N-(1,2-monooxido-3-piperidyl)-D-leucine, m.p. 215-216°. Similarly was obtained the L-analog. The latter (2.1 g.) heated in a H atm. 2.5 hrs. with 50 ml. 50% AcOH, treated with 50 ml. abs. Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub>, and cooled, gave 16.5% N-(6-piperidyl)-L-leucine, decomp. 208-10°, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -23.7° (H<sub>2</sub>O). *Actions* *phys.* of the DL-isomer (m.p. [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -12.5°) Na glutamate (1.1 g.) in 30 ml. (2N) Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub>, refluxed 1 hr. with 1.2 g. I, the Ba removed with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, the soln. evap'd. to conc., and the residue dried at 0.5-100°, dissolved in MeOH, and ptd. with Me<sub>2</sub>CO, gave 46.8% N-(1,2-monooxido-3-piperidyl)-3,2,7,7-tetrahydro-2-methylorotate, hygroscopic powder, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -5.5°, m.p. 160-161° (after long drying). This (1.46 g.), heated in H<sub>2</sub> atm. in 20 ml. 50% AcOH 3.5 hrs., evap'd. and treated with

(over)

GLUZMAN, M. Kh.; KOVAL'CHIK, V. I.

Glucose

Sugar derivatives of amino acids. Part 3. Condensation of anhydroglucose with tyrosine. Zhur. ob. khim. 23, No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Sugar Derivatives of Amino-Acids IV. Condensation 1- Cystine with Monoacetone Hydroglucoside and with Ethylene Oxide, page 457, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

Khar'kov State U

KOVALENKO, V. I. and GLUZMAN, M. Kh.

Sugar Derivatives of Amino Acids. V. Interaction of Anydroglucose with Phenylidiencolic Acid and Thiazolidine Carboxylic Acid, page 462, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

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KOVALENKO, V. I.

Sugar Derivatives of Amino Acids. VI. Condensation of Monocetone Anhydroglucose with Heterocyclic Amino Acids, page 465, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

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KOVALENKO, I. I. and GLUZMAN, M. Kh.

Sugar Derivatives of Amino Acids. VII. Quinovosyl-n-Aminobenzoic Acid and its Derivatives, page 469, Soornik stately po otshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

Khar'kov State U

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Sugar Derivatives of Amino Acids. VIII. Acetone Derivatives of Mono- and diquinovosyl-Glycylglycine, page 473, Sbornik statey po obshchey Khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol. I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

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KOVALENKO, V. I. and GLUZMAN, M. K.

Sugar Derivatives of Amino Acids. IX. N-Glucosides of Quinovosyl Amino Acids and Amino Alcohols, page 476, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

Khar'kov State U, Inst Chemistry

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Sugar Derivatives of Amino Acids. X. Quinovosyl Amino Alcohols, page 482, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

Khar'kov State U

VILLENA, VI.

USSR

"Preparation of diisopropyl pyrocarbonate. V. I. Kaval-

enko (Prod. I, mst., 1977, No. 1). - Reac-

tion of iso- $PtO_2Cl$  (I) with 60.5% iso- $PtO_2CD_3N$  and 62.5%

mixt. mand overnight, stirring, and distg. gave 50% (iso-  
 $PtO_2CH_3$  (II), b. 68-8.5°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0374, m.p. 1.4016. This with  
std. alk. NH<sub>3</sub> gave 98% iso- $PtO_2CNH_3$ , m. 93-4°, while  
PhNH<sub>3</sub> gave 7% iso- $PtO_2CNHPh$ , m. 80-1°. Heating I  
to 183° led to gas evolution and an exothermic reaction.  
(200°); distu gave a product, b. 103-200°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4016,  
identical with I.

G. M. Kondratenko

S/137/62/000/001/008/237  
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Delitsyna, G.B., Kovalenko, V.I.

TITLE: Characteristic features of quartz flotation connected with the activation of its surface.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyj zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 13, abstract 1V100 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Krivorozhsk. gornorudn. in-t", 1961, no. 10, 342 - 348)

TEXT: The authors investigated the conditions of adsorption of Fe ions on grains of quartz and the floatability of quartz at various pH. The curves obtained have shown that the maximum of the Fe ion adsorption lies in the neutral region, and the adsorption in an acid medium is completely reversible, while the adsorption in alkaline and, particularly, weakly alkaline regions is partially reversible. The maximum of the floatability of quartz activated by Fe ions lies in the weakly alkaline medium. It is presumed that the Fe ions present in the pulp and adsorbed on the quartz surface are in the form of hydroxides which have the stablest form in a neutral and weakly alkaline medium. A complex-former - potassium ferrocyanide, which forms a strong complex with Fe ions was used for

Card 1/2

Characteristic features ...

S/137/62/000/001/008/237  
A060/A101

deactivating the quartz. Flotation experiments have shown that Fe in the form of a complex does not activate the quartz and the use of potassium ferrocyanide considerably deteriorates the quartz flotation, at the same time improving the selectivity of the flotation of Fe minerals and quartz. The method of binding Fe ions was verified in the flotation of an artificial mixture of quartz and martite (in the ratio of 2:1) in an alkaline medium with oleic acid, and it yielded positive results. The conclusion is drawn that the method of binding the activating ions in the flotation of Fe ores may simplify the problem of selecting Fe minerals and quartz.

M. Lipets

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KOVALENKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; LEONOVA, T.S. red.; RAKITIN, I.T.,  
tekhn. red.

[Mistress of the fields; a sketch] Khoziaika polei; ocherk.  
Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 31 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke,  
tekhnike. V Seriiia: Sel'skoe khozaiistvo, no.19)

(MIRA 15:10)

(Agriculture)

KOVALENKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; LEONOVA, T.S., red.; RAKITIN, I.,  
[REDACTED]

[Rejuvenated field] Obnovленное поле; очерк. Moskva, Izd-vo  
"Znanie," 1963. 47 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. V Se-  
riia: Sel'skoe khozaiistvo, no.13) (MIRA 16:8)  
(Agriculture)

KOVALENKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; MAKSAKOVA, Ye., red.; YEGOROVA, I.,  
tekhn. red.

[The little star shines over the steppe]Goret' nad ste'iu  
zvezdochke. Moskva, Izd-vo "Molodaia gvardiia," 1962. 46 p.  
(MIRA 16:3)  
(Stavropol Territory--Collective farms)

KOVALENKO, V.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; LEMISHCHENKO, K.S., dotsent;  
BIDENKO, T.I., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: KIRILENKO, A.A., inzh.;  
KIRILENKO, K.I., student; SHARAYA, N.M., studentka; SHABAS, M.A.,  
student

Laboratory towers and packing for fractional distillation of  
mixtures of liquids. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.7:322-330 '59.  
(MIRA 16:9)

(Packed towers)

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Kovalenko, V. I. -- "The Question of the Selective Separation of Scheelite (Calcium Tungstate) From the First Concentrate by the Flotation Method." Cand. Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold, Moscow 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, No 1, Jan 54)

So: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

tion of each collector from his primary collection. A. V. J. Kowalewski and S. M. Yarchoan, *J. Am. Inst. Min. Metall. Petrol. Eng.*, 1944, No. 23, 28-39; "Effect of the government ban on the flotation of wheal tin ore on the quality of tin oxide," *Miner. Ind.*, 1944, No. 1, 10-11. The decrease in the quality of tin oxide was caused by the use of collectors which can be leached from barite by the collectors. To improve the quality of tin oxide it is necessary to exclude leaching from the primary flotation and to introduce an additional primary concentration. In order to lower the working over the recommended course, the following recommendations are made: (1) to limit the temperature to 300° (or to treat with  $\text{HCl}$ ) until the ratio of  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  to  $\text{Cl}^-$  is equal to 1.5/1 or of naphthalene sulfonate of 100-700, and (2) to increase the amount of the intermediate product in  $\text{HCl}$  (pH 5-5.5) to 100 g./ton. BaCl<sub>2</sub> 100 g./ton. The final product must contain 50% tin oxide.

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**CIA-RDP86-00513R000825520014-4"**

137-58-6-11324

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 10 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, V.I.

TITLE: Reducing the Silicic Acid Content in Scheelite Concentrate (Osnizhenie soderzhaniya kremnekislotoy v sheyelitovom kontsentrate)

PERIODICAL: St. nauchn. tr. Severo-Kavkazsk. gorno-metallurg. in-t, 1957, Nr 14, pp 139-144

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the possibility of reducing the silicon content of scheelite concentrate by flotation of the leached concentrate by alkyl sulfate. Flotation is based on the use of some of the minerals present in the scheelite concentrate (scheelite, pyroxene, and quartz passing a 115 mesh screen). The following flotation procedure has been developed for verification on a larger scale: 1) Washing the concentrate after leaching. 2) Flotation with a solid-to-liquid ratio of 1:(6-8). 3) Pulp pH on flotation: 3-6. 4) Alkyl sulfate consumption 1-1.5 kg/t concentrate.

1. Ores--Processing    2. Copper--Separation  
3. Industrial plants--Performance

A.Sh.

Card 1/1

SOV/137-59-1-430

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, V. I.

TITLE: The Effects of Oily Reagents on Certain Minerals During the Flotation of Tyryauz Ore (Deystviye maslyanykh reagentov na nekotoryye mineraly pri flotatsii tyrnyauzskoy rudy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sev.-Kavkazsk. gorno-metallurg. in-ta, 1957, Nr 15, pp 149-157

ABSTRACT: A presentation of the results of an investigation of the action of oily collector agents (OCA) (kerosene, transformer oil, lubricating oils, petroleum products). The investigation involved the determination of the marginal wetting angles with respect to molybdenite, scheelite, quartz, cherts, and garnet. It is concluded that the OCA's contain polar substances. The collecting properties of the OCA's are enhanced as the quantity and activity of these polar substances is increased. OCA's exhibit collecting characteristics with regard to non-polar and polar minerals as well. It is assumed, from an example involving benzol flotation of molybdenite, that products containing no polar compounds do not exhibit any collective properties with regard to minerals. L.G.

Card 1/1

KOVALENKO, V.I.

"Principles of mineral dressing" by N.A.Fishman. Reviewed by  
V.I.Kovalenko. Izv.vys.ucheb.nav.;tsvet.met. no.4:183-184  
'58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Ore dressing) (Fishman, N.A.)

DELITSYNA, G.B., docent, kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVALIKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Flotation characteristics of quartz associated with the activation of its surface. Sbor. nauch. trud. KChI no.10t342-248 '61  
(MTBA 17:8)

KOVILEMKO, V.I.; POPOLITOV, M.I.

Origin of alkali rocks in northeastern Tuva. Dokl. AN SSSR 163  
no.6:1474-1476 Ag 1965. (MIRA 18:8)

I. Institut geokhimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted  
April 28, 1965.

KOVALENKO, V.I.; POPOVITOV, E.I.

Effect of enclosing gabbros on the acidity and alkalinity of  
endocontact parts in granites and nepheline syenite massifs.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.1:207-209 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut geokhimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted  
November 21, 1964.

GUSEYN-117, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia, mark; 27-V-1980, Vol. 1, inzh.

method for determining the evidence of spritzing in testing  
mining machinery. Trakt. i sel'khozmasch. no.12-30-32  
N-165. (MIRA 12-12)

I. Azərbaycanlılıq nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
gidrotehniki i melioratsii.

L 17585-63 EWT(1)/EPF(1)-2/1 WT(m)/BDS/ES(1) AND/AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pu-4 AR/K/DM  
ACCESSION NO. AP3005224 67 S/0389/63/015/002/0152/0155

AUTHORS: Kovalenko, V. X., Kov, V. F., Sivantsev, Yu. V., Smirnov, Yu. I.

TITLE: Irradiation doses of the personnel of the nuclear power installation  
aboard the nuclear icebreaker "Lenin" 19

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 2, 1963, 152-155

TOPIC/MAGS: irradiation dosimetry, icebreaker "Lenin", Beta particle, thermal  
neutron, fast neutron

ABSTRACT: Methods are described for individual dosimetry. The irradiation  
doses of the personnel aboard the "Lenin" icebreaker received after three years  
of service at the nuclear reactor are given. The average dose was 1.62 biological  
radiation equivalent per year, which is more than three times less than permissible.  
It has been found that the contribution of thermal neutrons to the total  
dose was small (average value 6%, maximum 18%). The irradiation by Beta particles  
and fast neutrons is negligibly small. The general health of the nuclear personnel  
was comparable with that of the rest of the crew. Orig. art. has: 1 figure,  
1 formula.

Card 1/2

KHAIT, G.Ya.; KOVALENKO, V.K.; BOLOTNIKOV, S.M.

Rapid method for the determination of morphine in suppositories.  
Med.prom. 14 no.2 49-51 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut.  
(MORPHINE) (SUPPOSITORIES)

KHAUT, G.Ya.; KOVALENKO, V.K. ; BOLOTNIKOV, S.M. [deceased]

Accelerated method for the determination of ichthyol in medicinal suppositories and ointments. Med.prom. 14 no.6:41-45 Je '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

(ICHTHYOL)

KHAIT, G.Ya.; KOVALENKO, V.K.; BOLOTNIKOV, S.M. [deceased]

Quantitative determination of the ingredients of medicinal suppositories in a polyethylene oxide base. Report No. 1. Med. prom. 14  
no.9:47-51 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(SUPPOSITORIES) (GLYCOLS)

KHANT, G.Ya.; KOVALENKO, V.K.; BOLOTNIKOV, S.M. [deceased]

Quantitative determination of the ingredients of medical suppositories prepared from a polyethyleneoxide base: Report No.2. Med. prom. 15 no.1:45-48 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

L. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy Institut.

(SUPPOSITORIES)

KOVALENKO, V.K.; KHAIT, G. Ya.

Quantitative determination of the ingredients of ointments  
having a polyethylene oxide base. Apt. delo 11 no. 6:32-36  
N-D'62 (MIRA 17:7)

I. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-  
cheskiy institut.

GAUZE, G.F.; UKHOLINA, R.S.; PREOBRAZHENSAYA, T.P.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.;  
GAVRILINA, G.V.; PAVLENKO, I.A.

Antibiotic 14725, a synergistic preparation from the streogramycin  
group. Antibiotiki 9 no.9: 809-814 S '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut po izucheniiu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

MAKSIMOVA, T.S.; TOROPOVA, Y.G.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.; GAUZE, G.F.

Antitumor antibiotics of the enkaline group produced by  
actinomycetes. Antibiotiki 10 no.3:201-207 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

I. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR,  
Moskva.

ZINOV'YEV, A.S.; KOVALENKO, V.L.; MOLODYKH, D.N.; BRYSOVA, L.I.

False aneurysm of the aorta in pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl.  
tub. 42 no.10:83-84. '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomi (zav.- prof. I.S. Novitskiy)  
Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BARISHPOLETS, V.T., kand. tehn. nauk; PERSHUKEVICH, I.P., inzh.;  
KOVALENKO, V.L., inzh.

Gravity separation of tobacco-colored ores from the Kerch deposit.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.4:180-186 '63.  
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Kerchenskiy filial Odesskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta  
imeni Lomonosova (for Barishpolets). 2. Kamyshburunskiy  
zhelezorudnyy kombinat (for Pershukovich, Kovalenko).  
Rekomendovana kafedroy obshcheinzhenernykh distsiplin Odesskogo  
tekhnologicheskogo instituta.

(Kerch Peninsula—Iron ores) (Ore dressing)

KOVALENKO, V.L., aspirant

Bronchial adenomas and their relation to cancer of the lungs.  
Trudy OMI no.54:37-46 '64.

Primary cancer of the lungs according to materials of autopsies  
performed in Omsk. Ibid.:47-59 (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. zasluzhennyy  
deyatel' nauki prof. I.S. Novitskiy) Omskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

KOVALENKO, V.I.; MOLODYKH, D.N.

Malignant hemangioendothelioma of the heart with metastases in  
the lungs; a single observation. Vop. onk. 11 no.9:90-91 '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

I. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - Zasluzhennyy  
deyatel' nauki prof. I.S.Novitskiy) Omskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

KOVALENKO, V.M.; NIKIFOROV, I.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: VORONOVA, M.Ye.;  
KURNEYEVA, N.M.; UZBEKOVA, A.Kh.; YERMOLAYEVA, L.K.

New gasoline-, oil-, fat-, and water-resistant paint coatings.  
Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:33-35 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KOVALENKO, V.M.

USSR / Miscellaneous - Students

Card 1/1 Pub. 138 - 9/13

Authors : Kovalenko, V. M.

Title : Class of the 1953/1954 school year

Periodical : Visnik AN UkrSSR 4, 60-65, Apr 1954

Abstract : Break down is given on the number of students (aspirants) and their faculties who will obtain degrees in specialized fields (chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology, geology, agriculture, etc) from various educational institutions belonging to the Academy of Sciences Ukr. SSR.

Institution: ....

Submitted: ....

KOVALENKO, V.M.; CHETIASHVA, K.V.

Regulation of centrifugal fans by bladed guiding apparatus at  
intake. Prom. aerodin. no.12:70-109 '59. (MIRA 13:1)  
(Fans, Mechanical--Aerodynamics)

KOVALENKO, V.M.

Work of the spiral casing of centrifugal fans. Prom.aerodin. no.  
no.17:41-65 '59. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Fans, Mechanical)  
(Aerodynamics)

35438

S/081/62/000/004/082/087

B101/B110

15.7140

AUTHORS: Nikiforov, I. N., Kovalenko, V. M.

TITLE: New polyurethane paint and varnish coatings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 602, abstract  
4P316 (Lukokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 4,  
1961, 13 - 15)

TEXT: An enamel stable for 24 hr, drying on air, and giving a coating stable for 2.5 years to 3% NaCl, distilled water, solar oil, and whale oil was obtained on the basis of a combination of partially saponified copolymer of vinyl chloride with 15% vinyl acetate (A-15-O(A-15-O)) with 200% of the equivalent amount of AГУ(DGU) (product of interaction of 1 mole of diethylene glycol with 2 moles of toluylene diisocyanate) and an addition of Al powder. It has been found that the formation of the steric compound in the film is considerably accelerated if the coating is subjected to the action of water or 3% NaCl solution. Thus, the time of drying in the painting of ocean steamers can be reduced from 9 to 3 days.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Cart. 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825520014-4

PISKUNOV, Yu.D., master; KOVALENKO, V.M., elektroslesar'

Release plug for MG-110 and VMD-35 switches. Energetik 11  
no.1:16-17 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Electric switchgear)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825520014-4"

NIKIFOROV, I.N.; KOVALENKO, V.M.

New polyurethan lacquer-paint coatings. Lakokras. mat. i  
ikh. prim. no. 4:13-15 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Urethans) (Protective coatings)

KOVALENKO, V.M.

Centrifugal two-stage low-speed air blower. Prom. aerodin.  
(MIRA 16:7)  
no. 25:108-120 '63.

(Blowers)

Kovalenka, V.N.

## PAGE I 300 EXPLOITATION 507/509

- 1a(1) Centralnyy sotsialno-gigienicheskiy institut,  
Ventilatory i rozmeshchory (Ventilatory and Air Ducts). Moscow, operated.  
1959, 29 p. (Series: Problèmes aerodynamiques, Inform No. 12)  
Number of copies printed not given.
- RA. (Title page): V.A. Ushov, Professor; Z.A. Ginzburg,  
Chairman of Technical Sciences, Ed. of Publishing House; V.M. Melikyan,  
Tech. Ed.; I.M. Butakas; Manager; Ed.; A.S. Sogolova, Engineer.  
PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians and scientific workers  
specializing in the field of industrial aerodynamics and ventilation.
- CONTENTS: This collection of 14 articles presents theoretical investigations of the  
technological, results of experimental and theoretical investigations of the  
aerodynamic characteristics of axial and centrifugal fans are described.  
Some criteria of how, highly economical centrifugal fans are presented.  
The size, coefficients of various duct elements of ventilation systems  
in various industries are mentioned.
7. Kovalenka, V.N. and N.V. Chubrikova. Investigation of centrifugal fans by  
means of axial and simplified guide vanes. On the basis of these materials  
and data of flow investigations obtained upstream guide vanes and centrifugal fans  
a method for calculating the characteristics of fans with axial guide  
vanes is elaborated.
- 7a. Goryainov, M.V. Centrifugal Fan Volume Regulation by Changing the Passage  
Area of the Wheel or of the Body of the Fan Model 2A-70-100. First inclined  
blade developed by TAMI. This fan has good aerodynamic characteristics and  
is now mass-produced as a general purpose fan.
8. Bryukh, A.O., I.I. Loshkin, and P.G. Makarenko. New Types of TAMI Centrifugal  
Fans. This article describes two types of new centrifugal fans. These fans were  
developed by TAMI in 1956-1957 and have a high efficiency coefficient 7-7.75-0.05.  
It is suggested that some of them will replace ten efficient fans.  
The article states that 150,000 fans are currently produced in the  
TCSR per year and operation of these fans requires 800,000 kw.
9. Ginzburg, A.S. and Ye.Ye. Sogolova. Aerodynamic Characteristics of the  
Initial Sector of a Circular Section Duct During Turbulent Flow in the  
Boundary Layer. Some authors describe an approach and method for calculating the turbulent  
boundary layer in the initial section of a circular duct taking account of the  
influence of the transversal curvatures of the internal and external curves and  
concentric surfaces of given radius on the shape of the velocity profile.  
On other characteristics of the turbulent boundary layer.
10. Sogolova, Ye.Ye. and A.S. Ginzburg. The Influence of Initial Turbulent Flow  
on the Characteristics of Diffuser Ducts. Results of theoretical investigation of the influence of initial un-  
steady flow in the inlet section of a plane diffuser with straight walls  
on diffuser characteristics show: coefficient of full pressure losses, efficiency  
coefficient, maximum degree of diffuser expansion, etc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825520014-4"  
USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 51463  
 Author : Kovalenka, V.N.  
 Inst : Rostov-on-the-Don Institute of Medicine.  
 Title : Experimental Study Problems of Combined Effects of Ionizing  
Radiation and Aeroionones upon the Organism.  
 Orig. Pub : Tr. Otdelen. nauchn. konferentsii (Rostovsk.-n/D. ned.  
in-t) za 1956, g., Rostov-na-Donu, 1957, 255-258.

Abstract : No abstract.

KOVALENKO, V.N.

[Medical supervision in physical education for teachers of physical education and for trainers] Vrachabnyi kontrol' v fizicheskem vospitanii dlia prepodavatelei fizicheskogo vospitania i trenerov. Moskva, Fizkultura i sport, 1956. 223 p. (PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING) (MLRA 10:2)

KOVALENKO, Vasiliy Nikiforovich

[Problems in the medical aspects of sports; work of a physical therapy dispensary in giving medical care to athletes] Voprosy sportivnoi meditsiny; iz opyta raboty vrachebno-fizkul'turnogo dispansera po meditsinskому obsluzhivaniiu sportsmenov. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, 1959. 162 p. (MIRA 13:9)  
(SPORTS--HYGIENIC ASPECTS) (PHYSICAL THERAPY)

KOVALENKO, V.N.

Collection, "Problems in sports medicine". Reviewed by V.N.Kovalenko.  
Sov. med. 25 no.11:156-158 N '61. (MIRA 15:5)  
(SPORTS MEDICINE)

KASHKIN, P.N.; KOVALENKO, V.N., redaktor; RULEVA, M.S., tekhnicheskiy  
redaktor

[Dermatomycosis (etiology, laboratory diagnosis and epidemiology);  
handbook for doctors] Dermatomikozы; etiologiya, laboratornaia  
diagnostika i epidemiologiya. Rukovodstvo dlja vrachei. Izd. 2-e,  
perer. i dop. [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, Leningradskoe  
otd-nie, 1954. 275 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)  
(Dermatomycosis)

KOVALENKO, V.N.; KOCHETOV, M.G.; MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Streptomycin therapy for gonorrhea in males. Vest.ven. i derm. no.2:  
36-38 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 8:5)

(STREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use,  
gonorrhea in males)  
(GONORRHEA, therapy,  
streptomycin, in males)

Kougle NKO, U.S.

PROCESSES AND EQUIPMENT

II-H

Pharmacological properties of ammodendrine. S. N. Asryan, V. N. Kovalenko, A. I. Kuznetsov, and P. P. Taksarov. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.*, 9, No. 3, 12-20 (1946). - Ammodendrine (I), an alkaloid from *Ammodendron pendulum* leaves (Orekhov and Proskurnina, C.A., 32, 29401), is apparently an acetyltetrahydroanabasine. Its general effects and toxicity were studied with cats, rabbits, mice and frogs, with isotonic NaCl soln. or ringer and Ringer-Locke soln. in isolated organs. In vertebrates I stimulates and then depresses the central nervous system; the first stage is fleeting or absent in rabbits, mice, and frog. Though initially a respiratory stimulant, I kills mammals by respiratory paralysis; the heart stops in diastole. Animals vary in their sensitivity to I according to their phylogenetic development; cats were most sensitive, frog least so. The pressor or depressor effect of I depends on the vascular tonus. Repeated injections of I at short intervals exert tachyphylactic effects on blood pressure and respiration; examples include intravenous injection of I in doses up to 0.03 mg./g., repeated at intervals of less than 15 min., in decerebrated cats and cats under chloral narcosis. As compared with ganglion poisons like cocaine and anabasine, I has low toxicity. The av. lethal dose for mice is 0.383 mg./g. No myotropic effects were observed. Tests with isolated cat and frog hearts show no significant cardiac action. Tests with intestinal and uterine smooth muscle from rabbits, guinea pigs, and mice show only slight activity.  
Julian F. Smith

ASSISTANT METALLOGICAL LIT. REVIEWER CLASSIFICATION

KOVALENKO, V. N.  
CA

RECEIVED AND INDEXED 10/10/68

114

Pharmacochemical and pharmacological properties of the alkaloid dictamine from *Dictamnus albus* Turkestanicus... V. N. Kovaleko. *Formations*, 9, No. 5, 20 (1946).—Dictamine,  $C_9H_{11}NO$  (I), m. 131°, has a furan ring fused to the 2,3-C atoms of 4-methoxyquinoline. It is obtained by extg. fraxinella plants with  $H_2O$  and shaking the ext. with aq. HCl. The toxic dose of I for mice is 0.05-0.055 mg. When isolated frog heart is perfused with I (1:500,000) the heart stops in diastole. At 1:1,000,000 the cardiac muscle tonus increases; so do minute vol. and systolic vol. At 1:1,000,000 I has a slight, and at 1:2500 a powerful vasoconstrictor effect in isolated rabbit ear. One of its most potent effects is on smooth muscle; at 1:200,000 it strongly contracts guinea-pig or rabbit uterine muscle. Clinical studies are recommended.

Julian P. Smith

AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KOVALENKO, V. N.

Pharmacology and prescription writing; textbook for schools of obstetric practitioners  
Leningrad Medgiz, 1952. 366 p.

KOVALENKO, V.N.

logical  
technique,  
brilliant  
plan, are  
no use  
and D.  
activity  
culture,  
but big  
drills

activity of some Digitalis varieties. V. N. Johnson, J. T. Smith, 17, No. 3, 18-34 (1935).  
Assays of digitalis preprints with picric acid in  
lesper, faster, and simpler (by 20), as assays  
independability. Of 23 varieties, *D.*  
*sparsiflora* (though variable) showed the highest  
activity. Several others are active enough to warrant  
it. There is evidence that plant breeding can  
activity while lessening cumulative effects.  
Julian F. Smith

Patented June 11, 1897  
Julian F. Smith

Military Medical Museum -

KOVALENKO, V.N.

[Pharmacology; a textbook for feldsher schools] Uchebnik farmakologii  
dlia fel'dsherskikh shkol. Izd. 2., dop. perer. [Leningrad] Leningrad-  
skoe otdel., Medgiz, 1954. 383 p. (MLRA 8:2)  
(Pharmacology)

ANICHKOV, S.V.; BELEN'KIY, M.L.; KOVALENKO, V.N., redaktor; RUL'eva, M.S.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Textbook of pharmacology] Uchebnik farmakologii. [Leningrad] Gos.  
izd-vo med. lit-ry, Leningradskoe izd-nie, 1954. 451 p. (MLRA 7:10)  
(Pharmacology)

BOZOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med.nauk; KOVALENKO, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik

Organization of blood giving at the present stage of blood collecting.  
Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:263-265 '55. (MIRA 13:1)  
(BLOOD DONORS)

KOVALENKO, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Some problems in the organization of the blood service. Akt.vop.perel.  
krovi no.4:256-269 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Organizational-methodical department of Leningradskogo instituta pereli-  
vaniya krovi. (BLOOD--COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

Searched for signs of toxicosis most among blindfolded rabbits. C. V. Araga, H. Ochiai, I. Gotoh, T. D. Schmidt, V. N. Kovalenok, and I. A. Kotovskaya (USSR Blood Transfusion Inst., Leningrad).  
Monkeys, dogs, and rabbits were used for the study and nitro- and aminoguanidine, phenyl-, 4-aminophenyl-, 4-*o*-indanone, isobutinone, 2-enamino-1,3-indandione, 2-hydroxyaceto-*o*-benzoic acid (D), 2-hydroxy-3-phenylbenzoic acid, and biphenylhydroquinone. When given per os to monkeys, 2-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-1,3-indandione showed some antiseizure activity, as did 2-(4-aminophenyl)-3-isobutinone. The most active antiseizure agent was D. In the following test on normal rabbits, all compounds were non-toxic to 200 mg./kg., excepting D, which caused respiratory distress in one mortality at 100 mg./kg.

KOVALENKO, V.N.

Factors affecting the quality of electrophoretic proteinograms.  
Lab. de lo 3 no.1:6-10 Ja-P '57 (MLRA 10:4)  
(ELECTROPHORESIS) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

KOVALENKO, V.N.

KOVALENKO, V.N.

[Textbook of pharmacology for use in schools for feldshers]  
Uchebnik farmakologii dlia fel'dsherskikh shkol. Izd.3, dop.  
1 perer. Leningrad. Medgiz, 1957. 378 p. (MIRA 11:1)  
(PHARMACOLOGY)

KOVALENKO, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Colorimetric method of determining the activity of cardiac drugs.  
Akt.vop.perev.krovi no.6:312-324 '58. (MIRA 13:1)  
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES) (COLORIMETRY)

KOVALENKO, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOTOVSHCHIKOVA, M.A., kand.biol.  
nauk

Anticoagulants and their use in medical practice. Akt.vop.perel.  
krovi no.6: 194-208 '58. (MIRA 13:1)  
(ANTICOAGULANTS (MEDICINE))

KOVALENKO, V. N.

ZAMATINA, T.V.; KOVALENKO, V.N.

First All-Russian Conference of Blood Service Employees. Zdrav.Ros.  
Feder. 2 no.5:38-40 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)  
(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION) (BLOOD--COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

KOVAL'EV, Aleksandr Petrovich; MEDELIN, N.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent;  
VERETE, A.G., inzi.-mekhanik, ratesenzent; SERDIUKOV, S.A.,  
nauchnyy red.; NIKITINA, R.D., red.; KONTOROVICH, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Repair of marine engines and mechanisms] Remont sudovykh mashin  
i mekhanizmov. Leningrad, Gos.sciuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.pro-  
myschl., 1959. 253 p. (MIRA 13:5)

(Marine engineering)  
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

KOVALEV, A.P.

Inspired work of Moscow subway builders. Transp.stroi. 10  
no.5:4-5 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Moskovskogo metrostroya.  
(Moscow--Subways)

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Protozoa  
**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825520014-4"**

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 21433

Author : Kovalev, A.P., Zhadovets, K.

Inst :

Title : The Use of Aminoquinacrine in Trichomoniasis of Bulls.

Orig Pub : Sots. tvarkomunitstvo, 1958, No 3, 57-59

Abstract : Bulls affected with trichomoniasis were treated with infusions of aminoquinacrine (I) into the preputial sac (250 ml of a 1-2 percent solution) and with intravenous injections of the preparation (twice with an interval of 48 hours, a 0.0035 g/kg dose of the solution was given. Of a total of 26 treated bulls, 5 bulls were found to have trichomonades. Pregnancy and parturition progressed normally in cows and heifers which were mated with cured bulls. Used in the above mentioned dosage, (I) proved to be nontoxic. -- P.P. Pirog

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